

# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

NO. 30.

## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday.  
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.  
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.  
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SAUCELITO, . . . Saturday, December 28th

### THE PERPETUAL ROW BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN EUROPE.

On Monday last the Pope addressed an allocution to a Consistory in which twenty-two Cardinals were assembled. According to custom on such occasions, he indulged himself in a prolonged and solemn lamentation over the wickedness of the world in refusing to be guided by the counsel of the Pontifical See. There is no lack of subjects of complaint. The Holy Church has fallen upon evil times. She is no longer mistress anywhere. The Governments are openly hostile in the so-called Catholic countries of Mexico, Spain, Italy and Austria. A large proportion of the people make no secret of the loss of their faith in the divine authority of the priesthood, and those who still claim to be faithful are generally lukewarm, if not indifferent, about many of the claims of the Papacy. Thirty years ago, Spain, Italy, Spanish America and Southern Germany recognized no religion as lawful, and permitted no public worship save the Catholic. The Catholic clergy exclusive control of education and marriage, and allowed them a great influence over the censorship of the press. The priests were treated as the chief safeguards of stable government. The Inquisition, if not established by law, was still justified in its principles by the Administration, though not allowed to exercise any power. Now, how changed! The priests made the mistake of allying themselves with the despots, and the Church suffers for their mistake. They should have understood that the cause of political liberty is certain of ultimate triumph, and that the people would not forget to punish their enemies. The end of this foolish policy has not yet been reached, and the Church has many severe trials still before it. The clergy in Mexico, Austria, Spain and Italy have taken part in political questions, and have committed themselves to the unpopular, the reactionary, the hopeless side. The Church complains when the civil authorities interfere in the management of ecclesiastical affairs; but many of the priests do not appear to appreciate the serious danger of their influence on politics; and they act as if they were blind to the powerful tendencies of the age. Such conduct on the part of the heads of a great ecclesiastical organization is folly. The greatest disasters that have befallen the Catholic Church have resulted, not from the arguments of heretics, but from the prejudices excited by interference in political affairs. Luther would never have converted half the world if Northern Europe had not been embittered against the mismanagement of the Church; nor would Voltaire have been recognized as the great intellectual leader of the last century if he had not found material for complaint in the gross abuses and oppressions of the age. In our own time we have seen repeatedly that the triumph of a liberal administration is often followed by an attack on the priests to punish them for previous opposition. The Pope has, we believe, never complained of the treatment given to the Church in the United States, and if the Church were entirely separated from the State in Europe as it is here, there would be fewer disputes and a better general feeling between the civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries than at present.

### RAILROAD HORRORS.

It has become to sensitive persons, quite a risky and daring feat to cast their eyes over the telegraph despatches. For they have become of late little better than a bulletin of horrors. To say nothing of the fires and destruction of life thereby, which are very saddening and lamentable, the list of railroad accidents—if accidents we may call what more properly should be charged to neglects, to parsimonious management and a faulty construction—are common enough and horrible enough to disturb any one's nerves, unless made of iron. Especially for a few days past has this stream of horrors poured upon us through the telegraph. Human life by the score has been squandered thus, sometimes by fault of conductor, at others in consequence of bad construction of the road or machinery, and often through the indifference of those to whose charge life and property have been confided.

A faulty rail, a cracked wheel, either of which, in most cases, might have been, and should have been discovered and provided against, sends a car, or a train over an embankment, or into a river, or piles them up in fearful ruin at the bottom of a valley, where scalding water from the engine and escaping steam, and fire from capstern stoves whelm every thing and every one in the cars in the horrors of a most terrible death. Then a coroner's jury is called, and usually composed of friends of the railroad; they sit upon the case, examine the scores of human bodies, crushed or burned out of all human shape, and, wise as crows, give their verdict, which shows as little humanity as intellect, and the road, its agents, employees, and all hands are exonerated from all blame. As well might they return the old-fashioned verdict, once common and popular, "Died by visitation from God."

Ought this thing to continue? Is it right? And if it be not, is there not some authority which may be invoked to measure limit this fearful sacrifice of life? Often we hear of sad destruction arising from an apparent effort to run two trains in opposite directions upon the same track at the same time. There certainly can be given no sufficient excuse or palliation for accidents arising from causes such as this. And yet, has any one ever been punished for such guilt? Is not the Government of the country responsible for the reasonable protection of its citizens, and if it charters a railroad, should it not, in some manner, hold the managers responsible to it for the safety of passengers and freight entrusted to its care? There must be responsibility somewhere, and some power; the Courts or the Government, that permits this constantly occurring slaughter, owes it to the people to interfere, or to punish the guilty. It can be done, and it should be done. The railroad companies have no feeling, no humanity, no pity, and often no care beyond their own immediate profits. If their employees, by negligence, or ignorance, or "carelessness," wreck a train, and so slaughter a score or so of human beings, the only sensation with the Directors is caused by the possibility that the corporation may be forced to pay some miserable dollars as compensation for the lives they have taken. The fact is, that corporations, such as these railroads, have been allowed to dictate to the Government and to ignore the rights of the people. No sufficient laws have ever been enacted for the government and directing of such incorporations, and defining their duties and their responsibilities. From the moment the first car is started, the railroad proprietors are installed as tyrants, and the people have no voice and no protection.

Some of the Associated Press papers express themselves as being fearful that if the United States acquires the control of the telegraph, the liberties of the people will be endangered and a reign of arbitrary power will deprive them of their rights. They do not pretend to explain what rights the people have now that the telegraph monopoly are

bound to respect in their transactions with it. But little over a month ago the rates charged on messages were nearly doubled throughout the State, the first notice the public had of it being when called upon to pay for messages sent. To be sure some who cannot afford to pay the enhanced rates are compelled to await and avail themselves of the mail, but the telegraph monopoly care not for that, as the advanced rates on the reduced number of messages give it larger returns and profits. The reasons adduced by the Associated Press would apply with as much truth to the Postal Department, and we all know how our citizens would treat a proposition to farm out the letter carrying to a soulless incorporation. These journals see danger from railroads and other incorporations becoming monopolies, but can see none where their private interests are involved.

The colored citizens of the Eastern and Southern States do not seem to be entirely satisfied, though they are now nominally enjoying all the rights and privileges of the whites. The old Pennsylvania Colonization Society is still continuing its labors, and during the past month has shipped one hundred and fifty freedmen to Liberia. Thousands of others, the Society says, are asking aid to emigrate, and we join it in its wish that the desired aid will not be withheld, but furnished with a bounteous hand.

### Have We a Diamond Region?

Most of our journals, including the *Call* and *Bulletin*, which are Ishmaelites by constitution, denounce the reported diamond field as a humbug. Even the ordinarily cautious *Rural Press*, does the same, though its duality, the *Scientific Press*, claims to be the exponent of the mining interest.

Let us see upon what foundation this anti-mining war rests. Some speculators are said to have been deceived in a locality two hundred and fifty miles away from the diamond range, from which stones have been even said to have been brought to San Francisco. Precious stones are continually arriving from that range, among them, diamonds, generally small, which give some probability of more; and larger ones, as search goes below the surface; and as explorers learn to distinguish the diamond when in its raw and clouded condition.

What we think is this, viz:

1st.—There is nothing in the 250-mile-away hoax at all bearing on the question.

2d.—There is no reason in geology why there should not be diamonds on this continent.

3d.—On the contrary, the elastic sand-rock, peculiar to diamond ranges elsewhere, is also the bed rock of the Arizona, New Mexico, Diamond Range. See Captain Buckley's description of the stone when he had no knowledge of this geological law. He says: "When I stepped on a slab of the sand-rock lying around, it gave way with a spring under my feet."

4th.—We have superabundance of men who don't care to do ordinary work, but who can be induced to do the work of exploring a diamond field. To such persons, is it right to block the way by discouragement, especially when it can be done free of cost to them?

5th.—So far as we know, nobody is asked by any exploring company to take any risk of investment, but simply to join in small contributions to pay the expenses of exploration. No speculation is attempted, and no stock is put upon the market.

6th.—The range has, besides the probability of diamonds, all sorts of mineral veins open to pre-emption.

To sum up—we do not think it wisdom nor policy to discourage exploration in the new field, by persons having the small means required, and by explorers who have no present engagement promising permanence nor any fair prospect ahead.

It is also a question if it be the duty or the policy of a sagacious journal to denounce all adventure, seeking for fortune in the exploration of new mineral districts. Suppose it should prove that we have a rich diamond range, and people from other regions get ahead of California in the profits; how will it affect the character of the prophets who gave the false alarms which discouraged our own people from acquiring fortunes by being early in the field?

AUTHOR.

This steam whistle has become such a nuisance that every Eastern city is offering inducements for its abatement. Inventive genius in San Francisco is not idle. A patent has been asked for an invention to supersede noisy by silent signaling. It is said to be perfect for the purpose.

### The Law's Delay.

DEAR HERALD: I read with great interest your remarks on the Courts of conciliation in Paris. I have advocated the incorporation of the principle recommended in the constitution of a society to which I am attached. Almost every member is at outs with at least one neighbor, in our fraternal association, that pretends to unite us in one common bond, and generally it is about some petty law affair, or some misunderstanding in business, which would have been settled amicably in twenty-four hours by such a Court, and friendship and good feelings preserved.

The objections come from lawyers who are members. It does not suit them to have amicable settlements, without lawyers fees or any charges whatever—of course it does not. But it certainly would suit everyone else. I, too have witnessed the workings of the institution in Paris. The judge is in attendance every day. It is usual for bargains to be made verbally, the judge makes notes of the undertaking, and when a controversy arises, he is guided by his notes. This makes quick judgment. Rarely does a case occupy over twenty minutes. The judge is a peace-maker, and it is a lesson, beautiful as it is instructive, to see how a kind word stills anger, as oil pacifies the fretted waves. The example quoted may be taken as a fair exposition of ten out of twelve cases that are usually heard and decided in a single forenoon. If such be the excuse among excitable Frenchmen, how much greater would it be among Americans.

Law is a costly nuisance here. So much time elapses before trial, that myth outgrows facts, and all is uncertainty. Meantime angry feelings rankle up like weeds, choking good humor, and taking deep root, never to be eradicated.

If fraternal association means any useful purpose, in Heaven's name, what can it do if it cannot relieve its members from this social curse.

I heartily join in the Herald's wise recommendation, viz, that every such society make it an essential part of its programme. By so doing, it will confer on its members a blessing that will quickly make membership appreciated.

No one will regret the disposition made of the United States funds by the Commissioner of Pensions. It is a living proof that our country remembers the services given by its brave sons. The Commissioner reports that the total expenditures for pensions for the past fiscal year was \$30,169,341 40, of which sum the army invalid received \$10,145,145 49; the navy invalids, \$149,442 55; the widows and dependents of the late war, \$17,266,156 02; widows of navy, \$295,186 57; the survivors of the war of 1812, \$4,977,415 81; and the widows of the soldiers of said war, \$335,993 63. The pensioners relieved numbering 237,709.

PRESERVING FRESH MEAT.—They are now sending fresh meat, ten and fifteen days' journey, in Sweden. It preserves its sweet flavor and its juicy condition without taint. It is claimed that it will keep for thirty days. The method is to immerse it for a short time in an equal mixture of alum and boracic acid. The German *Poltechnic Journal* says this system is extending. It is also used to keep milk sweet. Add fifteen grains of simple boracic acid to a quart of milk that usually spoils in thirty-six hours, and it will keep perfectly sweet for one hundred and twenty hours without at all affecting. Brewers find that a certain measure of this acid added to beer greatly improves it in taste, and doctors certify that it is healthy.

A MEMBER of the Victoria Parliament struck rather a good lead (according to a Melbourne paper) on an applicant for office. Applicant told M. P. that a bonus of £20 would be paid on the bill being secured. M. P. thereupon inquired what the situation was worth. £500 pounds per annum was named as the salary. Then you are quite sure it is a good and permanent billet, Mr. —? "Quite sure," was the reply. "Then as it is such a good one," said the M. P., "I think I'll try and get it for myself or one of my friends; good day!"

We do not charge anything for calling the attention of office dispensers at Washington to the above.

In one of our exchanges we find the following definition of an inch of rain: An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon makes 22,622.5 gallons; and, as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lbs., the rain-fall on an acre is 226,225 lbs. avoirdupois; as 2,240 lbs. are a ton, an inch deep of rain weighs 100.993 tons or nearly 101 tons per acre. For every 100th of an inch a ton of water falls per acre.

EXPANSION PROOF METAL.—Lead, 99 parts; antimony, 2 parts; bismuth, 1 part. This composite metal does not shrink in cooling; it is, therefore, useful as a filling of casual defects in iron castings.



LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERRING FISHING.

**The Fisheries at Sausalito—How Herrings are Entrapped—The Season and Extent of the Trade—The Value of the Business—The Number of Men and Boats Engaged in it—A "Special" out for a Friday Dinner.**

On Peninsula Point, Kershaw's Island, a strip of land connected with the main shore by a slight isthmus lying directly opposite to Sausalito, during the last few weeks quite an extensive business has been going on in the herring fishery line. A few days ago a Herald special took a boat and started for the island. On arriving at the narrow landing, on a pebbly beach, he disembarked and started up the island over the rocks. Going a hundred and fifty feet, he was suddenly startled with the yelping of a pointer pup, and turning around he found himself facing a fisherman's hut. At the same time a young Massanillo, all accounted for his mid-day rest, with a huge carving-knife in his hand, appeared at the door. We were somewhat tremulous at this apparition, but a good-natured "how-do-do" reassured us, and we entered.

THE FISHERMAN'S HOME.

A tier of four bunks, with blankets and pillows, a small cooking-stove, plenty of cut wood, a side of bacon, some tin platters and cups, lots of knives, a clock—and you have it all. Our friend who was in charge proved to be both good-natured and communicative, and from him we learned that for the season a company of herring fishers had this hut, he was there in charge and on guard, and after inviting him to go with us, we started for the nets, he on this way giving us the following particulars regarding

THE MANNER IN WHICH HERRINGS ARE CAUGHT.

Starting from the shore of the island, and running about two hundred and fifty yards out, are a series of stakes, firmly driven in the mud, at about a distance of ten or fifteen feet from each other, to which are attached a strong and heavy net, reaching from the level of high tide to the bottom, or nearly, of the bay. This is called the "leaders." The end of the "leaders" terminates in the central part of the extremity of a huge figure V, made of nets, with its end cut off. Here are the same kind of stakes with the heavy nets, and arranged in the shape of the figure just mentioned. This is called the "heart," on account of the partial resemblance borne to that shape, and serves to collect the fish more closely together, and to force them to go through the trap at the cut off part of the V, which leads to the final division of the series of nets, and is known as the "ball." This "ball" is a circular enclosure of stakes, in which is supported an inverted balloon, made of nets, and is the final receptacle of the herrings, who, brought along in the flush of the tide, strike against each side of the "leaders," thence, in their attempts to escape, swim along them until they enter the "heart," and from thence enter into the "ball," where, to speak metaphorically, they are gone herrings, since the gate opens inwardly alone, thus precluding all egress. The "ball" used in the present fishery on Peninsula Point is in size of net over 268 square, and is considered by the fishermen something of a high-toned "ball." When the "ball," however, becomes too full of fish, by letting go one of the lower lines a means is provided for allowing as many fish as is desired to leave the nets. The "ball" is emptied from one to three times in twenty-four hours. The usual average quantity of herrings taken at a "draw" is three boat-loads—sometimes, however, more, but seldom less. Three men are kept at work in attending on the nets, together with one schooner and eight small boats. It takes about four hours to complete the work of the haul. The proprietor of the present fishery referred to is a man living in San Francisco, known as "Baltimore Harry." The "boss" of the boats is Charles Jeff.

While laying off the nets, we perceived a number of sealions and seals floating around the "ball," trying to get at the herrings inside. Their hunger, indeed, made them so daring that they would approach the "special" boat within the length of two oars. One old fellow, with a heavy mustache, slightly gray with age, and a moist eye, growled out his plainly evident disgust at the ill success of his futile endeavor to get within swallowing reach of the puer. After glaring with great disapprobation at the endeavor of the boat to approach him nearer, he delivered himself of one Dundrearian sneeze and sunk to rise some more at a fathom's length from the "leaders," where, giving his tail one contemptuous twirl, he keeled over and went under. Round our heads large numbers of gulls and pelicans were flying, who ever and anon dove down into the "ball" after their Friday's dinner.

HERRING FISHERY IN GENERAL.

At the present time, lying in the docks at San Francisco, or owing allegiance to its wharves, are ninety-five boats engaged in this business. It is the habit of the herring fisher to go after salmon in the various rivers, especially the Sacramento, from February to October. The remainder of the year, viz. from the middle of October to the end of January, is devoted to the obtaining of herrings; all of this time of course is not given strictly to catching.

Preparations have to be made for an outfit—supplies procured, grounds tested and selected, etc., and so it happens that the actual season of the catch lasts only from six to seven weeks. Our localities for taking the fish are, however, found to be unexceptionably good, so much so, indeed, that their reputation is spreading abroad, and a few days ago a party of Eastern fishermen, with the requisite capital for the business, arrived in San Francisco and will start active operations next season. The conjunction of the two fisheries, salmon and herring, into the record of seasons, renders the business one of the most lucrative, and gives constant employment to those engaged in it throughout the whole of the year.

Herrings are sold in the market at from forty cents to one dollar per box. During this season it has never been below the first mentioned. The more common price has been, however, sixty cents. As a whole, better prices have been received for herrings this year than for some time past. Another item in the herring fishing by staked nets is, that various other fish, some even of more value, and better sale, are taken. Perch, sole, rock-cod, and even sometimes trout have been taken out of the "balls." The season at which the herring is taken is the one when they come in to spawn, and consequently immense quantities of delicious roe are gathered when the fish is removed from the nets.

In conclusion, a visit to the fishery of Peninsula Point will repay the visitor. It can be made by taking the 8:50 boat from Meigs' wharf for Sausalito. Here excellent boats can be procured at the landing with a man in attendance. A bracing and blood-invigorating row or sail across to the island, a visit to the nets and their inspection, the trip back, a hearty lunch with a good appetite, a pleasure walk around Sausalito and then taking the boat at half-past three for the city, we are back to our business in San Francisco, having spent a glorious day and in time for dinner.

**EFFECTS OF THE RAIN ON GAME.**—The late rains have started out the smaller game famously. A large number of quails are now running on the hills having been driven out of the bushes and undergrowth. At Little Coyote two and a half miles back of Sausalito, and on Big Coyote, six miles back, on Reed's ranch, the teal, widgeon, spoon-bill, spring-tail, and mallard, are in unusual quantities. The effects of the storm on the divers has as yet not been very great in driving them in through the heads. Old hunters are however "laying" for them in full expectation of a good season, on account of the death of large numbers of this bird; pelts have advanced to sixty cents a piece, with the prospect of increasing shortly in price. Jim Washington, the hunter from Suisun, went out one day last week and in less than two short hunting days, bagged five dozen and a half of the fastest of ducks. Other parties have likewise been out, but the rains gave considerably marred their successful operations.

**HUNTING PARTY.**—In the beginning of the week, General Cobb together with Mr. Gros, the druggist of San Francisco, in company with Ritchie, started on a deer hunting expedition in the direction of Mt. Tamalpais. After going a good distance out beyond the first foot hills, they were suddenly overtaken by a severe rain storm. There being but little shelter near by, they were forced to undergo the whole brunt of the rain and wind. Of course this mishap destroyed all thoughts of further continuing on their search for game, and at the word of command, they abouted face and made their retreat to the base of supplies and home in double quick order. Though the day was a good one for ducks, on account of the rain, the hunters did not get any, likewise hunting for ducks they found to dear a sport in such weather.

**MARIN COUNTY WATER COMPANY.**—The works of the Marin County Water Company were put into successful operation on Monday. At half-past twelve o'clock water was being delivered through boiler-iron pipes in San Rafael and San Quentin. The source of supply is in Lagunitas Valley. Water to the amount of about 50,000 gallons will now be delivered daily to the State Prison, and residents in both towns will hereafter be enabled to receive the purest and best water at small cost. Mr. W. T. Coleman, the principal shareholder in the Company, has been most energetic and the main agency in bringing the work to so quick and successful completion. When all the works of the Company are completed, they expect to be enabled to deliver one million gallons of water daily. Mr. Herman Schussler is the Engineer of the works.

**ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.**—In pursuance to a resolution lately passed in the Board of Supervisors, two cabins, for the convenience of workmen, will be immediately built on the road from Sausalito to Bolinas. It will be the duty of the men to repair the road whenever damaged by the rains, and to be making such improvements to it as may be deemed advisable by the County Roadmaster. The two cabins will be located at Lone Tree Gulch and Big Lagunas. By this means, before the arrival of summer the road connecting Sausalito with Bolinas and the intermediate points will be one of the best in the State. Lumber for the cabins has already been shipped from San Francisco, but on account of the late storm the schooners have been unable to enter Bolinas Bay.

**THE DAILY INTEREST.**—The late warring rains have had a splendid action in bringing up the grass. The effect of this has been already perceived in the large daily increase in the shipment of butter to the

**THE SAUSALITO WATER WORKS.** The major part of the pipe to be used in conveying water from the main reservoir to the steamboat landing has been received. The distance from the commencement to General Cobb's residence is 2,000 feet, and thence to the wharf 1,500 feet. On the end of Meigs' wharf there is a large quantity of it lying for transshipment. On the Sausalito landing there is now stacked up a portion together with the necessary joints. As soon as the season has cleared off sufficiently it is his intention to push the work of laying the pipe forward energetically to a completion.

**TUNDER AND BLIZZARD.** Sausalito not to be behind has had her slight applications of thunder and lightning, during the past few days. On Wednesday night both phenomena were often repeated, stirring up considerably some of the old fogies of the town. They thought that as it was Christmas night, old Gabriel might be loafing around about the place with his foot horn, but they became reassured when they learned that the Supervisors of San Francisco had forbidden the blowing of horns, other than an individuals personal trumpet.

**ANALYTICALS.** Every day showing increased consignments sent from the dairies back of Sausalito. The cows seem to enjoy the new additions to their provender, and by the beginning of Spring they will be larding the lean earth with their fatness. Much butter is coming down from Bolinas, Olema, Woodville and intermediate points. Milk likewise is being sent over to the city in larger quantities than heretofore. We may expect as soon as the fine weather sets in to have our land running with milk, if not with honey.

**ACCIDENT TO THE STAGE AT BOLINAS.**—On Tuesday when the stage was being loaded in front of the house at Bolinas, while the driver was bringing out the mail bags the horses frightened by the severeness of the wind and the beating of rain, suddenly started forward rapidly in their terror. But a short distance and they came in contact with the flag-staff belonging to the hotel. Result, a broken pole, and double-tree, a shattered flag-staff and a stage coach somewhat demoralized. It being too late before proper repairs could be made, that trip of the mail line was postponed.

**SLIGHT DAMAGE BY THE RAINS.**—In spite of the heavy rain storms during the past few days in Sausalito, and the country adjoining, little if any damage at all has been done. With the exception of a few insignificant land slides down places where heavy cuts had been made, the roads were not in the least obstructed or rendered impassable by reason of the effects of the rain.

**BIZ.**—Business in a general way has been unusually good in Sausalito, since our last issue. The farmers feel emboldened by the fair prospect of next year's crops presaged by the present rains to be liberal in the purchases, and lay in such supplies. Transient business in the hotels and restaurants is however, as might be expected, dull. The general indications are however, for a very prosperous coming season.

**JUDGE ALBY OF SAN RAFAEL BETTER.**—Judge Alby of the County Court of Marin county for whom Judge Stanley of San Francisco, has been lately holding Court, is reported to have so much recovered from his late severe indisposition as to be able to be out and visit his friends. We congratulate his Honor on his sure recovery.

**ANCHORING OFF THE BOAT.**—During the early days of the week the steamboat process has been anchoring off the buoy, some distance from the wharf, while lying at Sausalito over night. This was done to protect the boat from all likely damage which might have ensued from the waves running so high, on account of the late foul weather.

**CHRISTMAS BANQUET AT BOLINAS.**—On Christmas evening a splendid dinner was given at the residence of Mr. Rosenberg, in Bolinas. Nigh unto two hundred persons sat down at the tables. When all that was solid and liquid were satisfactorily disposed of, the rooms were cleared and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing and social games.

**IMPROMPTUITY OF THE MAILS.**—The first mail of the week from Bolinas arrived in Sausalito on Thursday afternoon. The delay has been caused by the bad condition of the roads, from the late three days rain. Indications are, that no further trouble will be encountered in sending the mails through, and on time.

**WORK AT LIME POINT.** The workmen have nearly finished their labors in procuring stone for the fortification at Lime Point. The greater part of the working force have been placed on at Point Cavalho, where things are being pushed forward with a rush in spite of the rain.

**ADMIT.**—A gentleman named Story, while off Old Sausalito in a light boat, on Thursday morning came up with a snow unmanned and adrift. Finding that he could not board her in the heavy sea then running he was forced to see her drift aimlessly off through Raccoon Straits.

**PROBABLE WRECK.**—On Thursday morning many thousands of feet of lumber were seen floating off the landings in the Bay off Old Sausalito. It is probable that some schooner has been capsized at the Heads, and that the lumber seen was part of her cargo.

**ON FRIDAY.** we learn that Gov. Booth commuted the sentence of Donovan, who was sentenced to be hung on that day, to imprisonment for life.

**NICELY DECORATED.**—The Railroad House of Mr. Schultz, was handsomely decorated with evergreens on Christmas Eve.

**SMITH D. TOWSE.** the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately" next door above the old stand, where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

New Advertisements.

**Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.**—A. C. Cobb, of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin County, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Six (\$6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Thursday, the Sixth (6th) day of February, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. H. SAYRE, Secretary. Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. d21

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

**The Regular Annual Meeting of the** Stockholders of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco, on Wednesday, the Eighth (8th) day of January, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary. d21

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL** meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company has been called to be held on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1873, at the office of the Company, No. 319 California street, in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Election to commence at 11 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1872.  
By order, DAVID W. WALKER, Secretary. d21-d

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

**LEAVES OLEMA, BO-**linas and Woodville, at 9 o'clock, for Sausalito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 8:30 o'clock Boat. Returning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

**FOR SALE** in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to—H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co. d21

FOR RENT.

**THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING** Rely's Restaurant. Apply to—H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co. d21

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

**HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF** the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO, I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch. W. H. J. BROOKS, 621 Clay street, San Francisco. j215-41

**MONEY BULKOWERS** are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

**FARM OWNERS** wishing to sell their land and improvements together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 218 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.



## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Brokers are in hopes that stocks will appreciate in a few days.

The street-sweeper is out of service—too much mud is what's the matter.

Habituals breathe free, because Christmas has passed away. After New Year's they will go happy.

The mail who paid \$3,000 for a canoe last season for his wife declares she is the dearest creature on earth.

Information has been received here that the Australian steamer *Pakode* made the run to Honolulu in nine days.

There is considerable sickness of a mild character, prevailing in the city at present, and the doctors are happy and content.

The rain of the past few days has been very severe on the wooden block pavements, and now the biggest sweats are in the streets, instead of on the sidewalks.

A youthful female kleptomaniac was caught on Christmas day by Mr. Carr, a merchant on Market Street, trying to get away with a bundle of woolen socks. She left in haste.

Public Congress Water, soda, cocktails, and "fish like drinks," were in demand yesterday morning by a kindly number of our young folks, who had eaten too much turkey.

The rain, which set in on Sunday last, has continued with only slight interruptions. During Wednesday night there was heavy thunder, accompanied by brilliant lightning effects.

Graham and Thomas, a couple of boys who escaped from the Industrial School a week ago, were arrested on Wednesday and taken back to the school, but not in time to get any of the Christmas dinner.

A scamp, who was kindly taken into the kitchen and given something to eat by a benevolent lady, exhibited his gratitude by stealing the turkey intended for the dinner of his benefactress. That kind, humane and benevolent lady is angry.

United States Shipping Commissioner Stevenson is now furnishing ships with all the sailors they want at \$25 per month without bounty. This shows a decline of \$10 per month since the breaking of the Sailor Boarding-house Landlord's Ring.

On Christmas evening a bon bon festival was held at Oakland, which was attended by the dignified professors of the State University. It was very laughable to see these gentlemen dancing around beneath a fool's cap or a night-cap plucked from one of the deceitful tissue-paper rolls.

On Christmas Eve, while making her trip to Sacramento, the steamer *Amador* collided with a schooner, when near the Hog's Back, carrying away her bulwarks and doing some further damage, and very shortly afterward she ran up against the schooner *Sacramento*, but fortunately did not damage her to any extent.

Not only old skulls to sell—Indian skulls preferred, reads an advertisement in another column. The advertiser, fearing the Indian race might bear the market, declares he wants the skulls of deceased Indians. Here's a chance for the hunters and soldiers in Arizona to make something out of the Apache, and the Oregon people can, with energy, make the Modoc war self-sustaining.

A few days ago a couple of youths, pined for adventure and left home to see the world. Arriving at Sacramento they were arrested and lodged in prison as fugitives from home. Yesterday the parents of one of them telegraphed to Sacramento to release his boy and let him go where he wanted. If his home did not possess attractions enough to induce him to return to it he could go and find another.

A monkey, recently received by a Ladies-dress-street saloon-keeper, got loose on Christmas eve, after the establishment had been closed, and drank, whistled, and became drunk, when he went to work, just like a drunken man, and smashed things. When the bar-keeper returned next morning, Jocko was still drunk and waited to fight. He was captured, however, and now resides in another portion of the town.

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

A San Diego paper considers that city the champion sanitarium of the coast.

The high wind on the 29th, at Marysville, blew down a number of shade trees.

Six thousand sacks of potatoes, remaining exposed in the Castroville valley, have been frost-bitten.

Editor has it that Judge Stiller is to publish a daily paper up at Nevada City with the material of the *Dead National Gazette*.

Says the *Owyhee Beecher*: Dr. Colman informs us that at 8 o'clock last Monday morning, the thermometer stood 5 deg. below zero.

The name of the Buckeye Company, at Sawpit, Plumas county, was robbed recently, and it was supposed that the robbers cleaned up about \$5,000.

Volk, the artist, has commenced work on Governor Wood's statue at Quincy, Illinois. Governor Wood, in the old pioneer times, was a miner in El Dorado county.

The continuous rain during the past two days, has caused a rise in the waters of the Yuba and Feather rivers. Their banks have not yet overflowed the banks, but will unless the rain continues for several days.

Forker, Holt, December 26th—Conrad Beckman, Supervisor of Placer county, on returning to his home on Tuesday night, fell over the bank into the Oro claim, a distance of over one hundred feet, and was found yesterday morning dead.

A despatch from T. D. Palmer, Acting Coroner, dated San Pablo, December 26th, says: Augustus Tewes committed suicide at this place by hanging himself with a ball rope. He has on deposit in the Humboldt Savings and Loan Society two hundred dollars, as appears by the bank book.

Says a Mineral Hill despatch of the 26th: The examination of J. C. Kelly, before G. Griswold, Justice of the Peace for this township, for the shooting of Al. Baker, lasting for three days, resulted in Kelly's acquittal on the ground of self defence. The decision meets with the approval of the public of this place.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* says that the workmen engaged in removing the ruins of the Elevator have concluded their labors for the present. They have got out everything but the engine, and the tide being unfavorable for working on it now, nothing further will be done for the present. It is estimated that Friedlander will commence the construction of a large grain warehouse next February, on the site of the old Elevator.

MORRIS HILL, December 26th.—A fatal shooting affair occurred here, at the Eldorado saloon last night, resulting in the almost instant death of Charles Pierce, he being shot three times through the breast with a Colt's six-shooter in the hands of Dr. H. M. Stuart. The circumstances are as follows, as near as can be learned: Charles Pierce, without provocation, approached Stuart, calling him a liar, and at the same time spitting in his face, whereupon Stuart drew his pistol and fired three shots, resulting as above. Stuart is in charge of the officers, awaiting examination.

The earthquake at Olympia is described by the *Overseer* as follows: At 9:10 P. M. on Saturday evening a shock came sudden like a peal of thunder or a flash of lightning, first seeming to lift everything upward, and then for the space of 55 seconds rocking forward and back, a little faster than the pendulum of an ordinary clock, or like the motion of a small boat in choppy sea. The vibrating movement was of sufficient severity to seriously alarm our people. Books were thrown from shelves; Chinaware and dishes rattled furiously; in some houses the plastering cracked and fell to the floor; the houses seemed to be afloat, and were thrown back and forward as by the passage of an irresistible wave beneath them; chandeliers and hanging pictures were swinging violently; the shade trees were in strong motion, as if grasped by some terrible power, and shaking and bending from north to south; a feeling akin to sea-sickness seized many people, and all were at least momentarily alarmed.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Miss Olive Risley Seward, with hereafter make her home at Redwood with her father, Mr. H. A. Risley. The old homestead has been handsomely fitted up, where, with the handsome income of the fifty thousand dollars bequeathed to her by Mr. Seward, she can live in elegant retirement. If she has the notion to live that way.

An entry thief in Chicago has a way in which to gain time and thus secure his plunder. The other evening a physician of that city went home tired and chilled, and had been settled in his arm-chair a few minutes when the door-bell rang, and a servant entered, saying, as she laid it down before the doctor, "A message requiring an answer, sir." "Very well, Jane, I'll look at it in a moment. Have the man wait." And the doctor, liberally lit the gas, and proceeded to investigate the message. "Dr. Smith, address," it said. He took off the envelope. A blank one enclosed another, and yet another. Strange, was the doctor's mental comment. Ah, here it is at last! "Please call at my store and get measured for a new overcoat. Not signed. A present but from whom?" The man, the doctor rushed to the entry. The man was gone. He looks out into the night. A dim but bulky figure is to be seen disappearing around the corner. He returns to the house, where an empty coat-rack convinces him that the message is a timely but unkind one.

The new storage reservoir of the Croton Water-works is situated in Putnam county, N. Y., between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. It will contain three million gallons of water, and covers a large valley of three hundred acres, comprising numerous lakes and streams. The solid masonry work dam is situated at the southwest end of the reservoir, is seven hundred feet long, sixty feet high and four feet thick. At one end there is a tower, through which the waste water will be conducted by the pipes into the Croton river. As it has been deemed inadvisable to allow the water to run over the dam, and thus undermine the foundations, a large weirhole has been built just within the dam, to receive the overflow and conduct the surplus to the Croton river. This grand reservoir is situated on the west branch of the Croton river, about forty miles above the Croton dam. Preparations are making for the construction of a still larger reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton river, which will have a storage capacity of three million seven hundred thousand gallons.

Passenger of mind was valuable to a train load of people the other day at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The man who possessed that useful article was Dennis Cogan, the drawbridge tender. He had opened the draw for a lumber boat to pass through, and while it was open a passenger train of fourteen cars came thundering down to the bridge, behind time, of course. The engineer was in so much of a hurry he did not regard the signal to stop. Mr. Cogan saw the train approaching, and at once appreciated the danger of the situation. Slowly the boat wended its way, and faster and still faster became the speed of the approaching train. The grating chain stood with huge jaws extended wide and ready to swallow up the train with all its precious cargo of human freight. At length the large passed through, and Dennis pined himself with all his might to close the draw and save the train. By an effort almost superhuman he swung back the heavy draw in time, and ran to wedget. When he reached the end of the draw the engine was within a few feet of him, and it was now too late to drive the wedge. With a presence of mind that few possess, and utterly regardless of personal danger, he planted his lever hand against the rail and held the track in place, while the train went spinning by. Five seconds later in forming the connection, or the slightest shrinking in the face of danger on the part of the draw-tender, and the train would have plunged into the horrid chasm. Considering what might have been, this is a most thrilling incident.

POTATOES AND MILK.—The following advertisements extracted from the *Bochester N. Y. Democrat*, would seem to prove that at least one married couple did not find that wedded life is perfect elysium.

Notice: Whereas my wife, Mary Ann Mooney, has left in bed and board without just cause or provocation, I forbid all persons from harboring or giving credit to her in any way whatever, on any account, for I shall pay no bills contracted by her. WILLIAM MOONEY.

Notice: This is to certify that I never left William Mooney's bed. I picked up my own bed and took it with me, and as by the board, if potatoes and milk is what he means, I have had quantity sufficient. MARY A. MOONEY.

PHILADELPHIA is fast losing its claim to the title of being the City of Brotherly Love, if we can judge by the records of its criminal courts. Recently the District Judge, in charging the Grand Jury, stated that the number of arrests made by the Police, during 1872, were over 40,000 against 21,337 in 1871. Yet the journals of that city never let an occasion pass when recording some crime committed in California, to cast a slur upon the character of our people as law-abiding and worthy citizens of the great Republic.

During the month of November, Savannah, Ga., exported cotton to foreign ports, valued at \$6,000,000.

On last election day, a plying wife in the upper part of the State, made the following gentle reply to a politician who had called at her house to get her husband to go and vote:—No, sir, he can't go. He's washing now, and he's got to iron to-morrow, and if he wasn't doing anything, he couldn't go. I run this ere house, I do, and if any one votes I'll be this same Mary Jane.

There is evidence that the Italian people have become thoroughly alienated from the French. They remember with bitterness the long occupation of Rome by the soldiers of Louis Napoleon, preventing the desired unity of their country. The Government of M. Thiers recently banished Prince Napoleon and his wife from France. The Italians are offended at the procedure, because the wife is their country woman. They care little for the Prince, but lay it to heart that an Italian Princess should be forbidden to enter the country over which once presided Maria di Medici. The hostility of Italy is a misfortune to France. It becomes more and more apparent that the subjects of Victor Emmanuel are in sympathy with the Germans of the new Empire.

## AGRICULTURAL.

A HOME MADE WINDMILL.—Here is a plan for making a home made windmill, which we find in an exchange credited to J. Corwin, N. J.

Farmers and others can, in many cases, construct a windmill themselves for a title of the cost of the patented plans, that, for certain purposes, would suit them better, because easily kept in repair. Here is the suggestion of a plan of which it may be said that it can be constructed for churning, stock pumping, etc., for five dollars, besides the material that the farmer can find on his farm and his own labor, excepting also the sails which properly belong to the maintenance. Of course to obtain such a result the simplest possible plan must be devised, and all improvements rightly ruled out. It consists of an upright post supporting an upright shaft, having a hub on top, three horizontal arms, to each of which are hinged light rectangular frames covered with heavy gutta or light canvas regulated to swing in one direction only, from horizontal to perpendicular. The sails are carried with the wind, at right angles to it, and return edgewise against the wind. The post may run two feet at the top, so as to shorten the connection of the upper box with it. The lower bearing may be in a post set in even with the ground, under the upper bearing. The pulley, four feet in diameter, secured near the bottom of the shaft, may have a smooth true groove for rope and built into its circumference by a stone bar, its one end resting in a hole in the post, the other in the hand, the section in contact with the wheel being red-hot. A mill on this plan can, at moderate cost, be constructed or milled.

RAISING CALVES.—H. C. Evans in the *Journal of the Farm*, gives his experience as follows. The calf is taken from the cow at from five to fifteen days old, according to the season of the year, and the condition of the calf itself. It is then confined in a comfortable, well-ventilated stable, where it is haltered and taught to drink milk. After it is two weeks old some sweet hay is kept within its reach, and by the time it is three weeks old, it will have learned to eat the hay. Sweet milk and hay, are the only articles of diet furnished for the first eight weeks, when sour milk, or skimmied milk, is substituted for sweet, and the calf is turned to grass, if in summer, and the milk is still fed for three or four weeks, reducing it to once a day.

In winter, a small quantity of meal is given each day, gradually increased to one pint per day, by the time the ration of milk is cut off, and as much hay as the animal will eat without wasting, fed in small quantities and often.

Calves can be wintered about as cheaply on hay and meal, as in any other way. It is advantageous to substitute wheat bran once or twice a week, for the meal, keeping them in comfortable quarters, with important, winter and summer, letting them have the benefit of the sun on bright days, in the winter, and some shade in summer, after turning them out to grass.

I have found that they will eat an occasional handful of hay, with a good relish, when running on grass. All things taken into consideration, July and August calves are the easiest to raise up to one year old.

ONION CULTURE.—The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following answer to a correspondent: The spot selected for raising field onions should be quite level, so that the seed will not wash out by the rains. The soil should be rich, and to save labor in weeding it should be free from the seed of grass and weeds. It should be well prepared by plowing, frequently harrowing, and rolling. The seed, which should be of the previous seasons growth, should be sown as soon as the ground will admit of working, otherwise the crop may not mature. Great pains must be taken in making the rows straight, as this will aid in keeping the ground free from weeds. In order to know where the rows are before the onion seed comes up, it is well to sow with it a few cabbage or radish seed. These will come up in a few days, show where the rows are, and will give an opportunity for working the ground, before the weeds show themselves. The cabbage plants may be afterward transplanted, and the radishes sent to market. No implement can do the work of the hand in thinning and first weeding of a field of onions. When this work has been faithfully done, however, the crop may be subsequently cared for by means of several small cultivators, most of which are combined drills and horse hoes.

The Iowa papers recommend people to use their corn for fuel. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says:—We are glad to see that many of our citizens are taking advantage of the low price of corn to lay in heavy supplies of it for fuel. We have experimented with it the last week, and find that it is an admirable substitute for both wood and coal, and that at present prices there is both economy and comfort in its use. A ton of corn 33 bushels, at 17 cents per bushel, is \$5.60. We consider this equal to a cord of hard wood, as supplied and measured in our market, at \$7; the cutting of this cord, \$1.50; total, \$7.10. Thus making a saving of nearly three dollars a cord. For kitchen fuel it is superior to wood, except hickory, and cheaper than that. It makes a very hot fire with a great deal of blaze. We judge that three tons of corn are equal to the heat of one ton of hard coal, while in economy of its use it is equal to one and a half tons of coal. In small families and small houses there is always a great waste of hard coal, while there is none in the use of corn.

EXCELLENT VARNISH FOR HARNESS.—Pulverize and put in a jug or bottle half a pound to a pound of gum-shellac, cover with good alcohol, and cork tightly. Put the mixture in a warm place. In about two days, if shaken freely, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses add more alcohol. To one quart of the varnish add one ounce of good lampblack, and an ounce of gum camphor. An occasional coat of this is also good for rendering boots waterproof. *Rural New Yorker*.

PRODUCTIVE APPLE TREES.—Dr. J. G. Peterson, Morganton, Burke Co., North Carolina, states that an apple tree in his neighborhood, yielded last season 125 bushels of fruit.

The original tree of the London pippin, in Loudon Co., Virginia, was stated at the last meeting of the American Pomological Society to have recently produced 60 bushels of marketable apples. Downing describes a tree in Massachusetts that bore 121½ bushels of apples in a single year; and Brown speaks of one at Romney, Virginia, that produced 180 bushels, besides refuse and a considerable amount carried away by visitors.

Pigs—LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHTS.—In answer to an inquiry, "What proportion does the live weight of pigs bear to the dead weight?" the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* says: "The proportion of dead to live weight of pigs is generally three-fourths of the live weight, when well fattened; but the dead weight of the improved breeds, when very fat, is frequently four-fifths or more of the live weight."

## SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, PRESIDENT.  
W. H. TILLINGHAST, VICE PRESIDENT.  
MAURICE DORE, TREASURER.  
J. H. SAYRE, SECRETARY.

Directors:  
H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagne,  
John H. Baird, F. MacCordish,  
H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast,  
Emile Grisar.

President, H. A. COBB.  
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, H. H. ANDREWS.  
je10-11

## Saucelito Ferry.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,  
September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS  
WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,  
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO  
At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.  
From Meiggs' Wharf, From Saucelito.  
10 A. M. 11 A. M.  
12 M. 1 P. M.  
2 P. M. 4 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,  
327 Montgomery street.  
apl3-11

## LATEST NEWS BY BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

### SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin	37½
Examiner	37½
Post, (German)	25
La Sociedad	25
Call	12
Demokrat	25
Courier	25
Nuevo Mundo	25

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,  
Agent for the Saucelito Herald.  
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.  
jy22-11

## W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,  
ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH  
the well known Retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,  
Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh9-11

## RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,  
LOUIS SCHULZE, Proprietor.  
ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT  
landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picknics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-11

## BAY VIEW HOTEL, BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL  
find many attractions in this vicinity. Scenic views, ocean breezes, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.  
je15-11  
GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

## A. FOLSOM, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.  
Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order of the best materials and workmanship.  
Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-11

## Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,  
13 to 19 Front Street, and PIDSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. an24-11

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.



## WHY TRUTH GOES NAKED.

List to a tale well worth the ear  
Of all who wit and sense admire.  
Invented—it is very clear—  
Some ages prior to Matthew Prior.  
Falseness and Truth, upon a time,  
One day in June's delicious weather,  
(Twas in a distant age and clime),  
Like sisters, took a walk together.  
On, on their merry way they took,  
Through fragrant wood and verdant meadow,  
To where a beach beside a brook  
Invited rest beneath its shadow.  
There, sitting in the pleasant shade,  
Upon the margin's grassy fastings,  
(A velvet cushion ready made),  
The young companions fell to chatting.  
Now, while in voluble discourse,  
On this and that their tongues were running,  
As habit bids each speak—perforce,  
The one is frank; the other cunning.  
Falseness, at length impatient grown  
With scandals of her own creation,  
Said, "since we two are quite alone,  
And nicely screened from observation,  
Suppose in this delightful rift,  
While all around is so propitious,  
We take a bath?" Said Truth, "I will—  
A bath, I'm sure, will be delicious!"  
At this her robe she cast aside,  
And in the stream that ran before her  
She plunged—like Ocean's happy bride—  
As naked as her mother bore her!  
Falseness at leisure now undressed,  
Put off the robes her limbs that hamper,  
And having donned Truth's snowy vest,  
Ran off as fast as she could scamper.  
Since then the subtle maid, in sooth,  
Expert in lies and shrewd evasions,  
Has borne the honest name of Truth,  
And wears her clothes on all occasions.  
While Truth, disdaining to appear  
In Falseness's petticoat and bodice,  
Still braves all eyes from year to year,  
As naked as a marble goddess!

"GOOD-BYE."

BY ELLA WHEELER.

He rose, and passing, paused by her,  
They stood a moment in the door.  
His dark eyes made her pulses stir,  
As they had never stirred before.  
How soft that night bird sang above,  
The chill brown breath—Oh, Life, oh, Love!

He took her hand and said "Good-bye,"  
Then, singing blithely went across  
The sodden fields, nor heard the cry  
Her heart sent up, nor knew her loss.  
How bleak and wild and desolate  
The wind blew down—Oh, Love, oh, Fate!

The West turned suddenly aflame;  
Striped here and there with blue and gold;  
She shook with chills she could not name,  
The air seemed strangely harsh and cold.  
Now keen the winds were, and how rife  
With wintry sounds—Oh, Love, oh, Fate!

She waited till she saw him pass,  
Across the meadow, out of sight,  
His shadow fell upon the grass,  
The winds were talking of the night,  
How high they whirled the withered leaf,  
How swift it flew—Oh, Life, oh, Fate!

She shut the door and turned away,  
Some task was waiting for her hand,  
She shut another door, where lay  
Her sweet, dead Hope. You understand,  
"And they shall weep no more," God said,  
"No taste of pain"—Oh, Life, oh, Fate!

## ONLY A BABY'S GRAVE.

Only a baby's grave!  
Some foot or two at the most,  
Of hard-packed earth, yet I think that God  
Has made a little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave!  
To children, even, so small  
That they sit there and sing. So small a thing  
Seems scarcely a grave at all.

Only a baby's grave!  
Strange how we moan and fret  
For a little face that was here such a space,  
Twere more strange could we forget.

Only a baby's grave!  
Did we measure grief by this,  
Few tears were shed for our baby dead—  
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave!  
Will that little life be much  
Too small a gem for His diadem,  
Whose kingdom is made for such?

Only a baby's grave!  
Yet we often come and sit  
By the little stone, and thank God to own  
We are nearer Heaven for it.

## AT LAST.

Silently gathering forms long departed  
Come trooping around me, solemn and slow;  
Patiently waiting, while I, broken hearted,  
Meet the last pang that I ever shall know.  
Tender with pity, their soft eyes behold me,  
They, too, have suffered, and sorrowed before;  
Their sweet compassion seems to enfold me,  
Darkness and doubt shall betray me no more.

Farther and farther my life is receding,  
Vain love and grieving can harm never more;  
Soon shall this weary, worn heart cease from bleed-  
ing.  
At last be at peace, peace and rest ever more.  
Ministering spirits moving around me,  
Sweeter than roses, the perfume you bear,  
Helping to loosen the cords that have bound me,  
Faces illumined with passion of prayer.

Oh, gratefully, gladly, I close to their slumbers,  
The eyes dim and heavy with tears and despair,  
As they wait, I follow the infinite number  
Of those gone before through the valley so drear.  
Weary and wounded, and yet weaker growing,  
The one certain refuge is all that I crave,  
More precious than all life withheld from bestowing,  
The merciful silence and peace of the grave.

## LOOSE THREADS.

To make a good jam, fill your coat-tail pockets  
with ripe tomatoes and sit down on them.

The Marquis of Bute is the principal owner of a  
new line of steamers from Cardiff to New York.  
Will his sailors be Bute Jacks?

A SYRACUSE deacon cast a gloom over his wife's  
mouth by pulling a button-hook from his pocket  
marked "Lizzie." His wife's name is Mary, and she  
never owned a button-hook, but had to rely upon a  
hair-pin for such work heretofore.

A PARISIAN landlady requested a Christmas party  
on the third floor to cease dancing, as a man below  
was dying. The guests acquiesced. Returning an  
hour later, "Mr. dear children," she exclaimed, with  
the most benevolent smile, "you may begin again—  
he's dead."

A GOOD many reasons have been given why a ship  
is, by common consent, designated as of the female  
gender. Another has just turned up. No, it isn't  
because she is in stays, nor anything of the kind.  
It is because so much attention has to be paid to  
her rigging.

DURING a late Conference at Worcester the follow-  
ing conversation was overheard between two news-  
boys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many  
ministers being here all together?" "Why, answered  
Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to  
swap sermons."

"WIDE AWAKE."—Guard—"Tickets, please!" Rus-  
tic—"What?" Guard—"Let me have your ticket,  
and 'look sharp!'" Rustic—"No, no, I 'been an  
give foibe bob for my ticket, an' I beant a gawn to  
give up up to you. If three wants to travel, why  
doant 'e buy one yersoun?"

AFTER ALL A MATTER OF OFIUM.—Chemist.—Well,  
here's the two draughts. This one's for your good  
man, and the other's for the cow. If you haven't  
money enough to pay for both, you had better take  
one. Wife.—Well, well, as you say; so I think I'd  
better take the bottle for the cow.

THE ANTI-TOBACCO MOVEMENT.—Lady—"Ah, Leg-  
gett! I wish I could induce you to part with that  
pipe!" Leggett—"Why, mum, I shouldn't 'a'  
thought you smoked; but you're worry welcome to  
it, and you'll find it as nice a little pipe as ever  
you put between your lips!" Fan

GEORGE—"There! Aunt Mary, what do you think  
of that? I drew the horse, and Ethel drew the  
jockey!" Aunt Mary—"H'm! But what would  
Mamma say to your drawing jockeys on Sunday?"  
George—"Ah! but look here? We've drawn him  
riding to Church, you know!" Punch.

An inebriated stranger precipitated himself down  
the depot stairs, and, on striking the landing, re-  
proachfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd  
been a wantin' to come down stairs, why'n't thunder  
didn't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an'  
I'd come with you an' showed you the way."

"I WONDER what causes the eyes of young men of  
the present day to be so weak?" said a young town  
lady to a country aunt, who was reading the Pilgrim's  
Progress in the smallest type without barnies. "My  
dear," was the tart response, "the eyes of young men  
are, in these days, placed in the weakest part."

"Are you going to make a flower-bed here, Jud-  
kins?" asked a young lady of the gardener. "Yes,  
mum, them's the borders," answered the gardener.  
"Why, it'll quite spoil our croquet ground!" "Can't  
help it, mum; them's your pa's borders; he says as  
'ow to hev it laid out for 'orticulture, not for 'us-  
bandry."

A CHARACTERISTIC advertisement appears in an  
Irish newspaper, as follows:—"Whereas Patrick  
Maloney has fraudulently taken away several arti-  
cles of wearing apparel, without my knowledge,  
this is therefore to inform him that if he does not  
forthwith return the same, his name shall be made  
public."

PROFESSOR.—But is the heat in the fire? Senior  
(dodging)—Heat is rather indefinite. Professor  
(forcing)—Is the fire hot, or are you? Senior—I  
am. Professor—Then the heat is in yourself?  
Senior—Oh, yes. Professor (triumphant)—Well,  
now, is the green in the grass? Senior (innocently)  
—No, sir; it is in yourself. Professor (after a  
pause)—Hem; we do stumble upon a witticism  
sometimes.

DOBBS, who ate his Thanksgiving dinner down in  
Jersey, tells of an eight-year-old "untherer who arose  
betimes on the morning of that praiseworthy day,  
in order to enjoy a few moments of uninterrupted hap-  
piness in the pantry, where the mince pies were  
kept. The sagacious boy had been reading in a Sun-  
day School book all about how the early bird catches  
the worm. Afterward he sobbingly admitted that  
he "caught it," but he didn't refer to the worm.

AN INDIVIDUAL possessing unmistakable evidence of  
"African extraction was arraigned for larceny. The  
Judge, as of right, was dignified, and said with se-  
vere presence: "Are you guilty, or not?" "Bar?"  
"Did you steal those clothes?" he repeated. "Golly,  
boss, 'clare never done it." "This man says you  
did," "He ain't nothing but white trash." "And  
what are you?" "Me! Why don't you know me? I  
rid with you in the procession; I helped to lead you  
home when you were tired that night. Don't you  
'member me now?" There was the suddenest not  
pros. In that darkey's case that judicial annals afford  
an example of. So much for the advantages of good  
society.

POOLE, the tailor to the Prince of Wales, is a  
character in his way, and any number of stories are  
told of him. One day a young captain in the guards  
stopped him when driving on the parade at Brighton,  
and asked him, as a bit of fun, to look at his coat  
and see how badly it was made. Poole flung his  
reins to the groom, gravely scanned the coat, took a  
piece of chalk from his waistcoat-pocket, and  
chalked away a number of cabalistic diagrams on his  
customer's back. "Ah," he said, contemplating his  
work with much satisfaction, "that will do now,  
captain; just go to my place and let the cutter see  
these marks, and he will know what to do," and re-  
turning to his phaeton, he left the poor fellow  
chalked all over like an April fool.

## Singular Freak of an Old Hen.

A singular freak on the part of an old hen, occurred  
recently in New Orleans. It seems that the afore-  
said hen had persisted in setting for more than a  
week past; but the family insisted that she should  
not do so, and accordingly each day the eggs which  
accumulated in the nest were approached for the  
purpose of removing the eggs of the previous day, when  
the hen was not on the nest, but in her stead a  
fine litter of kittens graced the nest where the hen  
was left the previous night. The only conclusion  
on the part of the family is that the hen was deter-  
mined to accomplish something in the way of adding  
to the members of the world, and, accordingly, the  
brood of kittens is the result. How is this for  
hepology?

## MARKET REVIEW.

### Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 27, 1872.

BREAD—There has been the usual demand for local  
consumption and the interior, with a fair export in-  
quiry, during the week under review. Following are the  
California Cracker Co.'s rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢ per lb.;  
Boston do, 85¢; Butter do, 85¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham  
do, 70¢; Picnic do, 65¢; Soda do, first class, 60¢, and second  
class, 45¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water  
do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢;  
Seed Cake, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 80¢; Jenny Lind,  
extra, 85¢; Ginger Cake, 85¢; Ginger Snaps, 125¢;  
Congress Cakes, 25¢; Wafer Biscuit, 80¢; Pilot Bread, first  
class, 50¢, and second class, 45¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ship  
Biscuit, 35¢; Lemon do, 80¢.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet. Sales of 500 bbls  
California and Oregon extra at current rates. We quote  
local brands—Extra at \$6 12½¢ 25, and superfine at \$4 40  
4 50; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at \$5 25¢ 25 in  
sks \$1 90 Ds.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm, at unchanged  
prices, during the past week, the receipts being light.  
Sales aggregate about 40,000 sks fair to choice at \$1 90¢ 2.  
Quotable at the close at \$1 90¢ for fair to choice \$1 90  
Ds. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday  
at 12s 2d 12s 5d for average and 12s 9d 13s for Club  
central—an advance since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has been rather quiet, at lower  
rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace  
10,000 sks at \$1 30¢ 45 for coast and bay feed and brew-  
ing. At the close we quote coast at \$1 25¢ 35 and  
bay at \$1 40¢ 45, the latter for choice brewing, \$1 90 Ds.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates,  
during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2 05¢  
2 25 \$1 90 Ds.

HAY—The receipts have continued fair during the  
past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close  
at \$16¢ 25 for ordinary to choice \$1 ton.

STRAW—Quotable at \$3 99 \$1 ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at \$1 30¢ 12¢ 100 Ds.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the fol-  
lowing are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 2½¢ 3½¢ 3 Ds.  
POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a  
light demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we  
quote the range at 75¢ 81 15¢ 100 Ds.

ONIONS—Market firm at \$3 25 \$1 100 Ds, according  
to quality.

BRAN—Quotable at \$2 50 \$1 ton from the mill.

MIDDLING—We quote feed at \$2 30 \$1 ton from the  
mills.

RYE—Quotable at \$2 25 \$1 100 Ds.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$2 25 \$1 100 Ds.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 3½¢ 5¢; Flax, 30¢;  
and Mustard, 15¢ 25¢ 100 Ds.

HIDES—The market remains at unchanged rates.

Sales of 1539 California dry, usual selection, at 17¢ 18¢;  
1470 salted at 80¢ 85¢ Ds.

TALLOW—Market dull at 55¢ Ds.

WOOL—The market since our last weekly review has  
ruled rather quiet, Eastern buyers not purchasing freely,  
as the news from New York and Boston have not war-  
ranted their buying largely. Sales for the week approxi-  
mate 140,000 lbs. Fall, burry and non-burry, within the  
range of our quotations, which are as follows: Fall  
burry, 13¢ 15¢; good to choice, 15¢ 21¢; extra choice, 22¢ 30  
Ds.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits  
as follows: Apples, 75¢ 85¢ 2 box; Limes, 15¢ 20¢  
D; Cherries, 80¢ 100 D; Pears, 50¢ 60¢ 2 box; Figs,  
80¢ D; Grapes, native, 20¢ 40¢, other kinds, 15¢ 20¢ D;  
Malaga Lemons, 12¢ 15¢ box or 10¢ 100; Oranges, 14¢  
15¢ 100; Bananas, 20¢ 25¢ bunch; Oranges, 40¢ 45¢ D  
DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is steady at  
quotations. Eggs are firm. Cheese firm. We quote:  
—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 50¢ 55¢ for fair  
to choice; Irish, 25¢ 35¢; Eastern Irish, ordinary  
to fair, 18¢ 22¢, choice, 27¢ 32¢.

—CHEESE—California, 12¢ 15¢; Eastern, 14¢ 16¢.

—EGGS—California, 50¢ 55¢ dozen; Oregon, 50¢ 55¢.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quo-  
tations:

—HAMS—California, 15¢ 16¢ 100 D; Oregon, 16¢; East-  
ern do, 13¢ 15¢.

—BACON—California, 13¢ 14¢; Eastern sugar-cured  
Breakfast, 14¢ 15¢ do, clear, 12¢ 13¢.

—LARD—California, 11¢ 13¢; Oregon, none in mar-  
ket; Eastern, in tons, 11¢ 12¢; do in cases, 13¢ 15¢; do  
in kegs, 12¢ 12½¢.

FRESH MEATS—The market has been very steady at  
unchanged rates since our last weekly review. The  
following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—First quality, 5¢ 55¢; second and third qual-  
ities, 5¢ 10¢ D.

—VEAL—At 7¢ 10¢ D.

—MUTTON—At 80¢ D.

—LAMB—80¢ 100 D.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 84¢ 95¢; on foot, grain-  
fed, 60¢ 65¢ D.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies continue  
liberal with a good demand at lower rates since our  
last weekly review.

—POWLS—Hens, large, \$7 50¢ 50; Spring Chickens,  
\$4 50¢ 60; Roosters, \$7 50¢ 60 dozen.

—DUCKS—Time at \$1 00 12¢ dozen.

—GEES—Time at \$1 00 12¢ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 10¢ 12¢; Dressed, 18¢ 20¢ D.

—QUAIL—\$2 25 12¢ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, \$2 25 50 doz.

—HARE—\$3 25 50 doz.

## Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75¢ 81¢ each.  
CHICKENS—Large, 75¢ each.  
DUCKS—Time, \$1 each.  
HARE—75¢ each.  
RABBITS—16¢ each.  
PIGONS—Time, \$2 50¢ 30¢ doz.  
GEES—Time, \$1 50¢ 2¢ each.  
TURKEYS—25¢ 30¢ D.  
SNIPE—\$2 50¢ 30¢ dozen.  
QUAIL—\$2 25 12¢ doz.  
DUCKS—Wild, 37¢ 40¢ \$1 pair.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THURSDAY EVENING, December 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet. \$3 45 50.

WHEAT—Quiet. \$1 55¢ 60¢ 05.

COTTON—20¢.

PORK—Quiet. \$13 75.

HIDES—Steady. Dry, 25¢ 25¢ 50; Salted, 12½¢; Green,  
12¢.

OIL—Active. Sperm, \$1 55; Winter Bleached, \$1 70  
1 77; Whale, 82¢ 70¢; do, Winter Bleached, 70¢ 74¢.

WOOL—Steady. Spring, fine, 35¢ 45¢; burry, 25¢ 32¢;  
piled, 50¢ 60¢; Fall, California, 26¢ 33¢; do burry, 18¢ 25¢  
D.

LIVERPOOL, December 26, 1872.

WHEAT—12s 2d 12s 5d; Club, 12s 9d 13s 1¢ central.

## Railroads.

### C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

### LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via  
Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red-  
ding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from  
Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo  
with Train for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacra-  
mento; making close connection at Napa with Stages  
for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P.  
R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)  
connecting at Donahoe with Train for Cloverdale;  
making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for  
Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer  
(from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo  
Beucia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train,  
(via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train  
(via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia,  
Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R.  
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) con-  
necting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights  
Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento  
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching  
at Beucia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train,  
(via Oakland)—Through Freight and Ac-  
commodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00,  
8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15,  
6.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M. (9.30, 11.20 and 3.00 to  
Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), \*5.20, 6.40, 7.50,  
9.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.15, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.  
Leave Oakland, \*5.40, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10  
A. M., 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.20,  
9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15  
and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)  
Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), \*4.20, 7.00 and  
10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, \*5.25, 7.55, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30,  
4.05, and 5.30 P. M.

\*Except Sundays. I. H. GOODMAN,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
A. N. TOWNE,  
General Superintendent. d3

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

### ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872.

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco  
for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M.  
For San Jose and Way Stations at 9:30 and 11:40 P. M.  
\*Sundays at 2:30 P. M.

Freight Trains—Through Trains will leave  
San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and  
Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,  
General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent  
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER  
of First and Brannan streets, on the  
1st and 16th of every month, punctu-  
ally at noon, for Yokohama and  
Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Com-  
pany's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Higo and  
Nagasaki.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer  
will sail on the preceding Saturday.  
January 6th—CHINA, Capt. Morse.  
January 16th—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cobb.

### FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th  
and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connect-  
ing, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's  
splendid Steamers for Aspinwall for New York.  
When the sailing date falls on Sunday the steamer  
will sail on the preceding Saturday.  
Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Manzan-  
illo and Manzanillo.

All Steamers connect at Aspinwall for all Central  
American Ports.

All Steamers will touch at San Diego and Acapulco.

December 27—MONTANA, Capt. Connolly.

Jan. 7th—COSTA RICA, Capt. Lapidge.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-  
town, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Ham-  
burg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

### SAN DIEGO BRANCH.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San  
Diego.